



No. 3719

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS: CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST, ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

A and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [310]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,165,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [30]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,

HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,

Proprietor.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 4,350 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day \$ 3.00

One person, per week 19.00

One person, one month 55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day 5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week 32.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month 95.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [24]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street).

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIRR and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be first-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person, \$35.00

Tiffin \$1.50

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every style.

Breakfast 45.50

Tiffin 75.

Dinner 3.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 2d May, 1893. [31]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT

ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
(a) It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c) It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d) The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [347]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO \$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [97]

NOTIFICATIONS.

SHANGHAI RACES.

R E T U R N T I C K E T S, F I R S T S A L O O N,

F O U N D .

A V A L U A B L E B R O O C H .

Apply to

A. HAHN,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1894. [433]

L O S T .

A T the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the night of the 21st instant—

A SILVER-BRAIDED WAISTCOAT.

The finder will oblige by returning them to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1894.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [393]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

RAIN COATS AND UMBRELLAS.

CHAIR APRONS, RUBBER BOOTS.

REMINGTON TYPE-WRITERS.

FILTERS

to GALLON.

COOKING RANGES, COOKING UTENSILS.

ASPINALL'S ENAMELS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless such of the SHAREHOLDERS in the BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, as have omitted to send in applications for the Shares to which they are entitled to the 29th January, 1894, and made between the first named Company of the first part, myself of the second part and the last named Company of the third part, as required by the notice given by me on the 13th February last, apply for the same, in the form prescribed by such notice, accompanied with a PAYMENT of FIFTY CENTS per Share, on or before the 14th April instant, I shall WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE proceed to SELL the said Shares so unapplied for as provided by the said Agreement.

Dated 6th April, 1894.

CARL GEORG,

Liquidator of the Balmoral Gold

444] Mining Company, Limited.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—

CENTRAL, SHANGHAI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—

CENTRAL, SHANGHAI.

TENDERERS for SPECIE:—MEXICAN

DOLLARS, Current in this Colony, and

weighing 7.17, in Exchange for Sterling Bills

drawn at 10 days sight on the Lord Commiss

on of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will

be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay

Department, until 10.30 A.M. on TUESDAY,

the 10th April, 1894.

The Tenders to state the total amount required

(in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which

each Bill should be drawn, but no Bill will be

going down the hill Mr. Taylor commenced to drive the lengthy run, and at the entrance to the straight he had got within a couple of lengths of the leaders, Elsinore having dropped away after making a bold show opposite the village. In the race home Exchange was the first to crack up, and Durst, gamely answering his jockey's calls, collared Silver King half yards from the chair and going on, won easily by a length; Exchange was a bad third, and the others nowhere. Time, 2min. 0sec.

LADIES' NATION RACE, three prices presented by the Polo Club; to saddle a pony on the course at the winning post, mount, ride round a post about 250 yards distant; return dismount, and receive a cigar and a box of matches from a lady, light the cigar, mount, and ride over the same course again. First past the winning post, with cigar alight, and girls right to win. Entrance, \$1.

Mr. Blank's g. (Exile, nom. by Mrs. Master, Mr. G. C. C. Master, 2 Mr. Salop's g. Cloister, nom. by Mrs. Combe, Major Lyle, 2

Mr. Cockshank's d. Barjo, nom. by Miss Jackson, Owner, 3

Mr. F. H. May's g. Sweet William, nom. by Mrs. May, Owner, 3

Mr. J. G. Forbes' g. Boanerge, nom. by Miss Murray, Owner, 3

Mr. Landal's g. Endeavour, nom. by Mrs. Hawkins, Owner, 3

Mr. Gedge's g. P'tcher, nom. by Miss B. Hancock, Owner, 3

Mr. Strick's g. Mac, nom. by Mrs. Eytion, Owner, 3

Barjo got a long way the best of the start and went the first part of the journey many lengths in front. Owing to there being apparently something wrong either with his cigar or the matches, or the pony's girths, his rider lost lots of time before getting under way for the final gallop. Meanwhile Mr. Master, who can ride a bit and dispensed with the use of stirrups, had obtained a clear lead and won just as he liked. Major Lyle, on a fearfully and wonderfully made old sc. w., was second, and Mr. Cockshank, who rode 'puckily to the end, a good third.

CHAMPIONS CUP; presented by D. R. Sackson, Esq.—1½ miles; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale—previous non-starters at this meeting 1½ lbs. extra. Second to receive \$10. Third to save stake. Entrance, \$3.

Mr. Taylor's g. Thunderbolt, 1st, 1st, 12lb.... Mr. Taylor 1

Mr. Cockshank's g. Havoc, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Master 2

Mr. Carruthers' w. Nero, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Master 2

Mr. Cockshank's 3 Mr. Cockshank 3

Mr. Cockshank's br. Gingadeen, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Gedge 3

Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's d. Durst, 1st, 1b.... Capt. Thomas 3

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Swift, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Hart Buck 3

Mr. David's g. Silver King, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Hart Buck 3

Mr. Maunders 3

Havoc was most fancied, but Thunderbolt, Durst, Silver King and Nero were also strongly supported. The flag was dropped to a capital start and Gingadeen made running from Silver King and Havoc, with Nero third, and the others in close order. After passing the Grand Stand the brown subscription pony was passed by Silver King and Nero, Havoc lying third, very close up, with Thunderbolt handy and holding a good place next the rails. After passing the Bowrington Bridge Havoc rushed to the front and was followed up the hill by Silver King and Thunderbolt, with Swift and Nero in hot pursuit. Making the descent to the village Thunderbolt passed company with Silver King and at the quarter-mile post challenged for the lead, the rest of the field closing up rapidly as they faced for home. Havoc 'cut it' inside the distance, and Thunderbolt, most judiciously ridden by Mr. Taylor, running true to the end, won somewhat easily at the finish by rather more than a length, with Nero a fair third, and the rest of the field close together. Times 24, 68, 1.42, 2.17, and 2.49.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING AND CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR.—I have read with considerable interest the article in your paper of the 2nd inst about those two Chinese gold-smugglers arriving from Canton and having in their possession 'bom's and 'boshi' (big) arms. You seem to think that the people of Hongkong ought to rely as much on the Chinese Customs as on their own Police to prevent this sort of thing. One might expect it certainly, considering how much the Hongkong Government does for the Chinese in the shape of anti-smuggling regulations, etc; but "bings are seldom what they seem," and that is what I wish to explain to you readers.

Though so much has been talked and written of it, the efficiency and management of the Chinese Maritime Customs is a myth, a snare, a delusion. It might have been some good years ago; but now the good 'bills', the so-called Indoor Staff, are occupied by the insatiable friends, and "friends-of-friends," of the powers that be. Unfit for any brain work, they are thrust into these sinecure positions, which an average schoolboy of 14 is capable of filling.

These people, who work five hours a day and in that time write their private letters, who gamble and get drunk like gentlemen, who gring to and favor the "princely" European firms and who lord it over the Chinese and Parroties, who become members of the rebel societies, and import arms for use against the government that pays them—these people have summer-houses kept for them on the hills, houses for Sunday picnics, they get two years' leave on full pay every seven years, they are pampered and paid large salaries, besides grabbing other perquisites; while the members of the Outdoor Staff, who do the real work, are paid mere pittances and treated like dogs. They work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 12 hours daily, and longer—& spend it in this climate. They commence with a pay of \$60 per month, and after twelve years' service may possibly get \$120. The highest position they can aspire to is Acting Examiner; they then do the work of a full Examiner, but don't get the full pay. Probably most of your readers don't know what an Examiner has to do; well, let them take a trip to Canton and pay a visit to the Examination Shed at about noon any day. They will be driven to wonder just as I was, how people can do mental work for 12 hours a day in that noisy, dusty, awful place; and the quantity of stuff they have to be able to validate accurately and promptly is almost incredible. And for all that \$120 a month, say about \$13! They get no house-hire, no Sasharium, etc, but when they are sick for three months they are discharged. They are entitled to a year's leave on half-pay every ten years, but cannot afford to take it because of their small pay. The Customs authorities make no allowance in the matter of salaries on account of the fall of exchange, although every respectable firm in China and India has done so. "If they don't like, they may leave," is the rule of the Service, and in these few words lies the whole secret that keeps the concern going. For men simply

cannot leave; they know the work of a Customs officer, but there is no market for Customs offices. A shoe-maker who does not like his employer goes to another shoe-making shop and a new master; but a Customs officer cannot change in the same free manner, as there is no other employer at hand. They dare not ask for anything, much less grumbol or strike, because they may at any time be discharged, and that means starvation to themselves and their families. New men, deluded into the belief that it is a great chance, are always ready to snap up any vacancy in the Customs. People talk about "awesomeness" at home, but this is slavery and is not even "at home."

CHEAP SILVER, OR THE GOLD MONOPOLY.

The ideas in the article under the heading which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of February 17th were penned several months previously, at the time that a gold standard had just been decided upon for India, and were intended for publication but rejected on the ground that bi-metalism without a permanently fixed ratio was an impossibility and multi-metalism a delusion. I, of course, could not see why ideas on the subject might not be given publicity to, even if not sound; the more so as I believe these to be based on the firmest of foundations, viz. *Natural Law*.

And now, too, as you have reported, the foreign Tidewaiters are gradually being replaced by Chinese. What sort of supervision can you expect from Chinese coolies and half-starved Europeans? None at all or only of a very bad sort I should say. Then is it any wonder that arms, opium, and anything else can be constantly smuggled? Then there are our own Hongkong Police! They have been asking for an increase of pay and we ourselves have refused it through our members of the Legislative Council. They are almost as badly off as the Customs people, although they have a pension to look forward to. They ought to be paid better, since our safety depends on it.

The Ma-chia-ki ship-canal has recently been opened and will enable Manchester goods to be laid down in foreign markets at a considerably lower cost than before (as was the intention, and motive power, of the promoters and supporters of that enterprise) but the Indian and British Governments have robbed them of the fruits of their toil and outlay by striking a blow at silver which will not readily recover from, and have thus ruined the prospects of an industrious livelihood for some millions of our nationals whose living depends upon the cotton spinning and weaving trade, the principal markets for which are the East.

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ANTI-ANARCHIST.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

OUR DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR.—Relative to your very interesting leader in last night's *Telegraph* which will, I take it, cause a slight explosion in the camp of the Philistines, allow me to refresh the memory of your readers on the subject of questions put to the late Mr. J. M. Price in the Legislative Council on the 7th May, 1888, bearing on the "Economy of high wages," which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*.

Yours truly, ANTI-ANARCHIST.

ANTI-ANARCHIST.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

THE TAIWAN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan, pursuant to notice, asked—Presuming that the water will be supplied to the town by next November, is there to be a new distribution for fire-extinguishing purposes, and, if so, by what date will it be completed? Is such distribution included in the present estimated cost of the Tyam Water Works? If not, what will the extra cost amount to?

The Surveyor-General—On account of the great cost there will not be two sets of mains, one for fire extinction and the other for general use. For the present it is intended to utilize the one set of mains for both purposes. Some ten years hence when the population shall have largely increased and the correspondingly increased demand on the general mains shall have tended to decrease pressure, it will no doubt be found necessary to lay separate mains for fire extinction.

Mr. William Des Vaux—I think you had better after the first sentence to "on account of the great cost no provision has been made," instead of saying that provision "will be made," because the latter makes me responsible for it, and I have nothing to do with it.

Apparently what Mr. Price originally said was "Provision will be made for a separate fire service," the report is palpably and clumsily "cooked."

Thanking you in anticipation for the favour of space for this note.

Yours faithfully,

OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

CANTON.

(FROM ANOTHER CANTON.)

Canton, April 4th.

The local wiseacres have put their heads together, and the *fat* has gone forth that, as there are more than twice as many four-legged animals in 'bameen' as there are two-legged ones, the former (i.e. the canines) shall be subjected to a poll-tax of \$5 per head, as against \$2 for bipeds. This will probably lead to a rise in the price of bricks and a proportionate fall in the dog-meat market; for not many men value their dogs so much more than themselves as \$5 to 2. It is stated that the proceeds of the new tax are to be devoted to founding a P-ster Institute.

We can't help carrying our minds back to the good old days when we had to "shell-out" ten bob for a dog and another ten for a gun—thoroughly typical British squeezes, which we all admit patriotically when we don't have to pay them! When exiled to these uttermost ends of the earth, our consolation has been that we had escaped ten thousand miles from these petty, extortionate survivals of feudal tyranny; but here they are down on us again as yore.

It is urged that dogs are liable to be a nuisance, and so must be kept under restrictions. That is all right, if only the same principle were applied justly and impartially to other nuisances. I know what you will say—that I want to "compound for sins I have committed by damaging those I'm not inclined to"; but never mind, that is fair, and all should be treated equally. Take the steam whistle nuisance if a tax was put on every whistle, nobody would object; and if they could be fitted up like gas-meters, to register the exact amount of usage and pay in proportion, everybody (almost) would simply dance for joy. Here in Canton, from a variety of causes, the steam-whistle plague is worse than in any other part of the whole world. When China made her foreign treaties, why on earth did she not insert a clause providing the penalty of *line-chi* for such outrages? In Hongkong, according to occasional reports in your papers, the authorities seem to pounce promptly on any *over-exuberant* whistle-blower, and hang, draw, and quarter the miscreant if he cannot find a good excuse; and the result is that you very seldom hear a shrill, ear-splitting shriek prolonged more than half an hour at a stretch. Here, however, almost every skipper, white, yellow, or variegated, seems to imagine himself the Angel Gabriel blowing the last trump on a 40-horse-power high C—but unfortunately it never is the last! We often wish it was. They come close up to the Bund, almost under our windows, and then (as it seems) fit the whistle open and go ashore, leaving it in full swing till they come back—lest they should be fog-bound, perhaps! We must indeed be a long-suffering and optimistic community, for we never kill them; we just let them live, in hope of reformation. Were we mere ordinary mortals we should long ago have stoned in our wrath and torn them limb from limb, and danced a war-dance over their mangy remains, and then kicked them into the muddy creek to suffocate to death.

Our Church is at present undergoing repair, and services are being held in the Masonic Hall. When the alterations are completed, it is expected that at least three more souls will be arrested, bringing the total up to a round dozen

of regular attenders, of whom half are missionaries, out of a population of about 500, more or less. A rumour was circulated the other day that the sacred edifice was to be taken down, as there was no further use for it; or else to be turned into a hotel. Here is a good idea—why not make this the proposed Pasteur Institute, and thereby save money?

CHEAP SILVER, OR THE GOLD MONOPOLY.

The ideas in the article under the heading which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of February 17th were penned several months previously, at the time that a gold standard had just been decided upon for India, and were intended for publication but rejected on the ground that bi-metalism without a permanently fixed ratio was an impossibility and multi-metalism a delusion. I, of course, could not see why ideas on the subject might not be given publicity to, even if not sound; the more so as I believe these to be based on the firmest of foundations, viz. *Natural Law*.

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And now, too, as you have reported, the foreign Tidewaiters are gradually being replaced by Chinese. What sort of supervision can you expect from Chinese coolies and half-starved Europeans? None at all or only of a very bad sort I should say. Then is it any wonder that arms, opium, and anything else can be constantly smuggled? Then there are our own Hongkong Police! They have been asking for an increase of pay and we ourselves have refused it through our members of the Legislative Council. They are almost as badly off as the Customs people, although they have a pension to look forward to. They ought to be paid better, since our safety depends on it.

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ANTI-ANARCHIST.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

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THE TAIWAN WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR.—Relative to your very interesting leader in last night's *Telegraph* which will, I take it, cause a slight explosion in the camp of the Philistines, allow me to refresh the memory of your readers on the subject of questions put to the late Mr. J. M. Price in the Legislative Council on the 7th May, 1888, bearing on the "Economy of high wages," which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*.

Yours truly, ANTI-ANARCHIST.

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